

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, { SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1837. { Number 34, of Volume 17.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.
3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.
5. *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 62½ cents per square for the first insertion and 37½ cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.
2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Poetry.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.
THE LAMENT OF MACBETH.

BY WILLIS G. CLARKE.
"I have lived long enough; my May of life
Is fallen into the mire, the yellow leaf;
And that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud but deep; mouth-honour, breath,
Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not."

My day is done!—the solemn shade
Of evening, darkness round my way;
And gory toms in every glade,
Their pale and gory wounds display!
Din spectres into air arise—
From every leaf there swells a moan—
And Gull's grim train, before my eyes,
Tell that my life is gone!
Fair Hope, thy dreams are lost to me;
Thy gaily mockeries I dismiss;
Thou rainbow o'er a stormy sea,
Brief blessing in a world like this!
I cannot speak of thee—in youth,
And change, and crime, have taught me well
That all thy smiles dissolve to tears,
And sorrow mingles with thy spell.
Fears of my youth—I know them not,
For Murder's stain is on my brow;
They were of Death—that darksome thought—
It seems my only refuge now:
I've seen the gladness of the morn—
The glow of the meridian sun;
Crushed the soft rose, but kept its thorn,
And sin's dark catalogue is done.

From the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.
MY HEART.

BY CATHERINE E. GOOD.
I know that they have called me cold—
I'm willing that they should;
I never could effect to feel,
And would not if I could.
My heart is like a hidden door
In some old castle hall,
Shuts the secret spring is touched,
'Tis muffled as the wall.
It is not every stranger's skill
That magic spring to find,
To lift away the pictured screen—
That armour of the mind!
Not there are few—but very few—
Have ever thought, or dreamed,
That I was more than the light,
Gay being I have seemed.
But there lies sleeping in this breast,
A Spirit, hidden deep;
I fear me that a word, a glance,
Might break that Spirit's sleep!
And I must guard my bosom well,
Once broke that slumber's chain!
Oh! how my calm tranquility,
Could ever I regain!

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Surplus Revenue.—The following communication relative to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue was transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. It will be seen that the whole amount of the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st instant, which is distributable for this year, is, in round number, thirty-seven and a half millions of dollars. The amount falling to the share of North Carolina is \$1,911,459.53.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1837.

Sir: I seize the earliest opportunity to inform Congress of the measures adopted by this Department since the 1st instant, in compliance with the 13th section of the Act regulating "the deposits of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be appropriated among the different States, has, on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual report, been ascertained to be \$37,468,550.97.

The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document appended. (A.) and including Michigan, equals \$127,415.10 cents to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed

concerning them by the President of the United States, in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one House on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits, subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step. The payment of the share assigned to Michigan will, therefore, be postponed until some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, or require its division among the other States in addition to the same which have already been apportioned to them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of the act, and accordingly transfers, equal in amount to the first quarterly deposit required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents.

Which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

States.	No. Electoral votes.	Am't. to be deposited during the year 1837.
Maine	10	\$1,274,451.01
New-Hampshire	7	892,145.71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,231.43
Rhode Island	4	509,780.41
Vermont	7	892,145.71
Connecticut	8	1,049,580.81
New York	43	5,352,694.28
New Jersey	9	1,016,580.81
Pennsylvania	30	3,823,353.06
Delaware	3	382,335.31
Maryland	10	1,274,451.02
Virginia	23	2,931,237.34
North Carolina	15	1,911,459.53
South Carolina	11	1,401,896.12
Georgia	11	1,401,896.12
Alabama	7	892,145.71
Mississippi	4	509,780.41
Louisiana	5	637,225.51
Missouri	4	509,780.41
Kentucky	15	1,911,459.53
Tennessee	15	1,911,459.53
Ohio	21	2,676,347.14
Indiana	9	1,147,005.92
Illinois	9	1,147,005.92
Arkansas	3	382,335.31
Michigan	3	382,335.31
		\$37,468,550.97

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON

AND EXTENSIVE CALAMITY AT TROY, N. Y.

Extract of a letter from a friend to a member of Congress from the State of New York.

TROY, MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 2 1837.

"The lower part of our city has become a modern Pompeii. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the hill at the lower part of the city slid down, covering up houses, barns, &c. with men, women, and children in them. It has covered up every thing half way to the river, passing over sixth, fifth, and fourth streets to third street.

Never was there greater consternation. The whole city is alive, and on the spot, with thousands from other places, digging out the dead. They have found eight dead bodies, and 19 horses. It is impossible to say how many lives are lost. I have just come from the spot, and I saw them dig out two little children, lying in a trundle bed, sleeping the sleep of death, without a bruise upon them probably smothered.

Where Fourth street was, the earth is at least sixty feet high. There were not many houses near the spot, but what were, are buried. It is calculated that seven buildings, each occupied by two or three families, are destroyed. There was a house upon the hill which has not been discovered.

I was sitting in my house, and heard a rumbling noise, like distant thunder, and went to the door, and saw a light in the South and a cloud coming over the city, and soon great fell like hail. Soon the bells commenced ringing, and I went to the spot immediately. The brick-kiln was carried a hundred rods, and was on fire. It gave light enough to see the horrible and novel scene.

To add to the dreadful sublime, the water forming down the hill in a torrent. It is now evident that the earth about here is volcanic, or that the water comes from the mountains east of us. The swamps that is not filled up with earth, is filled with water. It is a melancholy day with us.

Another Street Fight.—On Monday afternoon last, the repose of our hitherto peaceful town, was disturbed by a couple of men, formerly from Cincinnati; and who chancing to meet each other here, resolved to fight out an old grudge. Two shaves were exchanged with pistols, but neither of these proving effectual, one of the parties struck the other over the head with a spade, knocking him down, and cutting his face frightfully to pieces.

After a few minutes the wounded man sufficiently recovered himself to take another shot at his antagonist with a rifle; this like the others proved ineffectual, save that the escaping party received three bullet holes in the skirt of his coat. A spectator of the fight was also slightly wounded in the back.

Such is the effect of countenancing the practice of wearing deadly weapons. Several of our best citizens narrowly escaped being shot, as the balls of the fighting parties were heard to whiz by their ears. When we again repeat, will our citizens act on this subject. The work of reform has been well commenced in Natchez, and her example should be supported and carried into effect, throughout the State. Let honorable men no longer put themselves on a par with assassins, knives and ras-

cal of every description, but all unite in bringing criminals to justice, and in upholding public officers in the strict discharge of their duty.

It is time, the citizens of Grand Gulf had acted upon this matter. Under our present ineffective system of police, half our population might be murdered, their goods plundered from their store houses, and the offenders escape before a legal process could be obtained for their arrest.

Grand Gulf, Mississippi Advertiser.

Receipt for Rheumatism.—It is said to be a relief for the Rheumatism, to apply a cabbage leaf to the part affected. Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk at the back, and place it on the part with the bandage of flannel, at going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and in two or three repetitions, effect a cure.

Supreme Court.—G. Adolphus Miller, of Davis County, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Benton, in reply to Mr. Ewing, reached us in the last number of the Globe. It is long, very long, and therefore shall not be inflicted on our readers; especially as we can give the substance of it in a few words. So, here goes:

"MR. SPEAKER! The Bank of the United States—blood and thunder, and oons!—the Bank of the United States—The Treasury Circular—great Gods, and little fishes!—Great Gods and little fishes—the Treasury Circular."

Mr. Memminger's Speech,

[CONCLUDED.]

Still, wherever the scheme is presented anew, it is but natural to expect opposition from this quarter; and therefore becomes the more necessary, that every man should form his own opinion. After all, when the matter is once explained, there is no great mystery about it. A Bank is no more than an association of individuals, who, each having some money to spare, agree to add it together, for the purpose of lending it out to those who want it. Such a company, when confined to this object, can do no sort of harm to the community. On the contrary, both parties are benefited—the borrower by the accommodation, the lender by the interest he receives in return. It is not until this company begins to issue Notes, which pass as money from hand to hand, that the public becomes interested in their doings. There is then a danger that the company may be taken in, if the company issues more of the Notes than they are able to pay; and a contingent danger may also arise, that by inducing the people to take their Notes when they have no actual need of money, the company may, as the merchants call it, force business. It is requisite that care should be taken to guard against these evils, and it will presently be seen in the case before us, that the precautions are amply sufficient.

But inasmuch as this Bank Charter is proposed, merely as a means and inducement to the making of the Rail Road, it further becomes us to provide that, while on the one hand, sufficient advantages must be offered to induce individuals to make the Road; so, on the other, precautions must be taken to compel them, while enjoying the profits of the Bank, to take the burden of completing the Road. This equisite, it is thought, has been fully attained by the provisions of the present Charter, as will appear by a brief consideration of them.

In the first place the Bank can have no separate existence, and an interest in it can only be obtained by first subscribing to the Rail Road. Eight millions must be actually subscribed to the Rail Road, before the Bank can be called into existence; and then, each subscriber to the Rail Road can only have fifty dollars in the Bank for every hundred he has subscribed to the Rail Road. These subscriptions are then made inseparable; so that a stockholder cannot sell one without the other. And although his Rail Road stock is made liable to pay the debts of the Bank, he has not the corresponding advantage of making the Bank liable for the Rail Road debts. Neither is he permitted at any time to withdraw from the Rail Road Company, even by forfeiting what he has paid them, but he must also forfeit his Bank Stock. His interest in the Bank cannot be increased until the Road passes entirely through North Carolina, and if within five years, three millions worth of expenditure be not made on the Road; or, if within ten years, 12 millions worth be not expended, or the Road finished to Kentucky or the Ohio; or if the work at any time be suspended a whole year, the Bank loses its charter. The capital, with which the Bank may commence, is to be about a million, to be increased as the Road advances, and it cannot be extended beyond six millions until the Road successively reaches Tennessee and Kentucky.

Under these provisions it would seem to me not to be a question, whether sufficient precautions are taken against the Bank, but whether, with all these restrictions, individuals can be induced to take the Stock. I trust that the anticipations of those who formed the charter may be realized, and that the Stock may be subscribed and the work progress. Be that as it may, the question for your present determination is, whether the charter such as it is, sufficiently guards against the infusions of public evil, and ensures the making the road. Or in other words, whether for the sake of the road and its advantages, this State will charter the Bank.

Satisfactorily to decide this matter, it seems to me that three considerations remain to be settled.

1. Will the capital to be created by this Bank, be probably absorbed by the actual wants of the States in which it asks a charter?
2. Are sufficient precautions taken to secure the public from loss upon its notes?
3. Is the existence of the Bank made dependent upon the construction of the Road, and are the public sufficiently assured that the Bank cannot abandon the Road and exist without it?

The first point appears to me to be settled by a mere statement of facts. At present the trade over the route of this road into South Carolina and Georgia amounts to three millions of dollars annually. The whole circulation of this region is that of Southern Banks, and if the Banks now contemplated were merely to supplant this circulation, (which it would certainly do) a demand would at once be established beyond its power of supply. The Capital of the Bank will, at its commencement, probably not exceed a million of dollars, and this cannot be increased beyond two millions or thereabouts, until the road itself has made considerable advance. Whoever is acquainted with the subject will perceive, that this capital can be absorbed in South Carolina alone.

But when the Road is extended into North Carolina, abundant demand for capital will at once be created. Take but one article. Suppose an outlet made for the Iron of Lincoln. Instead of the diminutive establishments which now exist, works of an enlarged character

will be constructed, and if but a few of these were in operation, a million of dollars could soon be advantageously used. Extend the same facilities to the Zinc, Lead and Tin Ores, which are said to exist in this region, and the demand is vastly increased. If, as I am informed, the Tin Ores in the western part of the State, are as abundant as any abroad, and within the reach of transportation, here at once is a source both of demand for capital and of unobtainable wealth to your country—and this Rail Road will penetrate the very region of its location. But there is still another vast mine of wealth within your reach. The hemp raised in your mountain districts, and near the route of this Road, is said to be equal in any in the world. The counties of Buncombe, Burke, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg and those upon the Yadkin, possess a soil peculiarly adapted to its cultivation. The hemp produced has the advantage of manufacturing Cotton bagging heavier and better than that imported from Europe. This, alone, will ensure it a market—because the bags of cotton being sold by weight, the additional weight of the bagging tells in the Planter's account. Slight as this advantage would seem, it would give you the whole domestic market, and when you consider that the consumption of the South amounts to about two millions of yards, you will at once see another source of increasing demand for capital.

But suppose that the energies of your countrymen are once properly directed to the water power, so advantageously located in healthy and fertile regions throughout your State; and then I ask whether too much capital could be offered them. There is no reason, other than the want of resources and outlets, why another Lowell may not be erected on the Banks of the Catawba. Here the advantages presented by nature are superior to those existing in Massachusetts—and yet there, they have built a town and have set up manufacturing, whose united capitals already exceed ten millions of dollars. Surely it cannot be contended that, in a country where they have to send to your shores for your cotton, and after working it into fabrics, return it to you for consumption, laden with the expenses of these various transportation; that in such a country, they have advantages over you, who, with one hand, can pluck the cotton from your fields, and with the other, can offer it to the consumers around you. It is obvious that with the smallest exertion on your part, in the most ordinary state of things which these roads will produce, there will be a demand far exceeding the power even of this Bank to supply.

2. Let us then consider whether, under the charter proposed, sufficient precautions are taken for the solvency of the Bank and the payment of its notes.

What are its means of payment? First, its capital must be paid in specie or its equivalent, into the vaults of the Banks of those States where subscriptions are taken—and this capital furnishes its primary means of payment. Then such debts as may become due to it, with the profits and other assets which it may acquire, will be superseded. These are all the securities usually furnished by other Banks. But this Bank offers beyond all this, the liability of the whole Rail Road capital, amounting to twelve millions of dollars, with all the property of the company, and the personal credit of its individual stockholders, as far as they are bound under the charter. When the capital of the Bank increases, its notes are still further secured by a Rail Road with a double track, the entire extent from Charleston to the Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio line successively; together with all the real Estate, Depositories, Engines and materials appertaining thereto. It may safely be affirmed, that no Bank in the United States can offer equal security.

But its solvency is still further secured by the precautions taken to prevent over-banking. Its issues are limited one-third below those allowed other Banks. It is denied the privilege of lending, either upon its own or the Rail Road stock, until three-fourths of the capital is actually paid in, and then it can only lend to the extent of one-half. It cannot permit the Rail Road company to overdraw—and if at any time it delays paying its own notes in specie, it is liable to the exorbitant interest of 12 per cent. To frustrate any speculating schemes on the part of the officers of the Bank, they are forbidden from acting as Brokers, and the Directors can receive no compensation for transacting business for others with the Bank.

But there is yet another provision which is particularly important, inasmuch as it not only operates as a restraint, but consults the dignity of each of the States granting the Charter.—The act requires Reports to be made annually to the respective Legislatures, not only the condition of the Road, but of all the Branches. This gives a supervisory power to each Legislature; and by requiring a Branch to be in each State, the laws of each can be made effectually to operate upon the whole corporation. Without a Branch, it would be difficult for any of the States to act upon the institution, but with that provision, not only process can be served, but can induce course be enforced by the Courts. Another salutary effect results from the establishment of a Branch within the State. A check is thereby provided within your reach, at which the Notes may be redeemed; and in case they are received at the Treasury, specie can be demanded for them within the limits of the State—and the soundness of the currency thereby tested.

Having thus exhibited the means taken to ensure a sound currency, let us pass to the last remaining consideration—are sufficient precautions taken to compel the Bank to have the Road constructed?

On this point, there can exist no reasonable doubt. Before the Bank can be created, eight millions must first be subscribed to the Road. Then, the Road must at no time be suspended for a year, or the Charter of the Bank is lost. Moreover, if an expenditure of three millions within ten years, the Charter is forfeited. But besides all this, the Bank capital cannot be increased beyond three millions, until an amount equivalent to any contemplated increase shall have been first called in and expended on the Road. It cannot even then be increased beyond six millions until the Road reaches Tennessee; nor beyond nine millions, until the Road reaches Kentucky; nor can it reach twelve millions until the Road is constructed to Lexington.

The Rail Road funds are put in charge of separate Boards of Directors and the payment of their instalments by the subscribers is secured by their being subject, in case of default, not only to forfeiture of what they have paid to the Rail Road, but also to the Bank. And when it is observed, that in the commencement, the payments on each share in the Bank will be twenty dollars in advance of the payments to the Rail Road, this forfeiture will be a serious check. Then there can be no sale of Bank Stock, unless the purchaser charges himself with corresponding Rail Road Shares; and the two are inseparably united. With these precautions, it will be impossible for the Bank to get along without making the Road.

Having thus considered the various provisions of the Charter, it is hazardous little now to affirm, that the public can suffer nothing from this Bank, and that the advantages presented to North Carolina by the Road, are cheaply purchased by a grant of the Banking privileges now asked. Nay, I am prepared to advance one step further, and assert, that the Charter itself will afford a gain to North Carolina. It is known to all the

Senators from the Western portion of the State, that the present circulation along the route of this Road, is South Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes. The course of trade always determines the currency; and as the natural channel of this to the South, Southern paper must forever continue to afford the chief circulating medium. For this reason, you have heretofore been unable to put your State Bank Notes in circulation in this quarter; and the contest will therefore between the Bank now proposed to be chartered, and the detestable and unknown multitude which now supply the demand. Is it not obvious, that a Bank having a Charter in several States, and whose Notes are as sound as these will be, must supplant all others and furnish a preferred currency to the people? And how vast will be the gain to your State, in thus exchanging unknown and doubtful paper over which you can have no control, for the Notes of an Institution, with a branch in your own State, subject to your own supervision and based upon the firmest security.

But there is still another important benefit which this bank will confer upon your people. At present the bank into South Carolina as I said before reaches three millions of dollars. As this trade is not a mere matter of articles sold must of course be paid for in some kind of paper. At present, there being no circulating medium sufficient for the purpose the greater part is taken back in bills of exchange at a cost of something near 1 per cent. besides a loss of interest for at least thirty days. Suppose N. Carolina to furnish one third of this trade; the annual expense then upon her citizens merely for this exchange, would exceed Ten Thousand Dollars. This tax will almost entirely be saved by this Bank, because its currency will answer all the purposes of exchange in the different sections of the route, and will thus facilitate in every respect the operations of trade.

And what at last is the boon asked at your hands for benefits so vast and enduring? It is to grant that which you have given to the other Banks in your State for a tax of one-fourth per cent on their capital—without deriving from them any public benefit or any other contribution to the improvement of the State. Compare this pittance with even the certain advantages offered by the Bank now proposed. Here you have an outlay of three millions among your citizens—a road fastened to the soil, which is itself a source of wealth, and upon which you have reserved the right to levy taxes—the increased value of property which it will certainly produce—the villages to which it will as certainly give birth—the saving to your citizens in furnishing their exchanges—the substituting a sound and stable currency for one that is doubtful and unknown—besides all the other advantages upon which I have already so fully descanted. Can you refuse this boon? Will you reject the brightest hope of Internal Improvement which has ever beamed upon your State?

A refusal at this time on your part, Mr. Speaker, would be particularly unfortunate. It cannot have escaped your observation, that South Carolina has a choice of two routes to the commerce of the West—the one through your State—the other through Georgia. For reasons satisfactory to themselves, the Convention at Knoxville determined upon the route through your State, and South Carolina, acting in good faith, now offers to redeem their pledge. If you reject that offer, she has no alternative left, and the Road through your State is lost forever. It is a question of some doubt, whether, in any event, the Georgia route to Memphis would not have been more advantageous to South Carolina. At all events, the energy with which Georgia is pursuing her Rail Roads, and the large subscriptions for one that is doubtful and unknown—besides all the other advantages upon which I have already so fully descanted. Can you refuse this boon? Will you reject the brightest hope of Internal Improvement which has ever beamed upon your State?

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CAPITONS

of the Laws passed by the Legislature of North Carolina at the Session of 1836-7.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An Act to receive the proportion of Surplus Revenue, to which the State of North Carolina is entitled, under the act of Congress to regulate the Deposits of the Public Money. [To be deposited in the present Bank of the State.]
2. " " Concerning Corporate Bodies in this State. [30 years the limit of all charters not specifically designated. To forfeit their charters, if they do not avail themselves of the franchise in 2 years.]
3. " " Allowing Public Officers, or their deputies, to administer oaths in certain cases.
4. " " To authorize Courts of Equity to direct their Clerks and Masters thereof to execute titles for all property sold under decrees of said court.
5. " " To incorporate the Edenton and Norfolk Rail Road Company.
6. " " Fixing the term for perfecting titles to Land, heretofore entered and paid for.
7. " " Declaring that the shares of Stock in incorporated companies shall be deemed and taken as personal estate.
8. " " Concerning the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in and for the counties of Moore, Montgomery, and Anson.
9. " " To amend an act entitled "An Act for the more uniform and convenient administration of Justice within this State," passed in the year 1806. [Establishes the 7th Judicial District, to be composed of the counties of Calverton, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Rowan, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe; also the salary of Superior Court Judges at \$500; subject to a deduction of \$100, for every Court they fail to attend.]
10. " " Concerning the Public Printing in this State. [All public printing to be given by the Secretary of State, to the lowest bidder.]
11. " " Empowering the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company, to subscribe their stock to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.
12. " " Supplemental to an act, passed at the present General Assembly, entitled "an act to lay off the county of Davie."
13. " " Concerning the public arms, now in the Armories of Raleigh and Fayetteville.
14. " " To amend the charter of the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Peele Rail Road Company.—[Changes the title to that of "Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company;" and authorizes the construction of a road from Fayetteville, above the narrows of the Yadkin, with two branches from thence, one to Wilkesboro' and the other to intersect the Cincinnati and Charleston Road.]
15. " " To amend an act, entitled "An Act authorizing the entering of the unsurveyed lands, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, in the year 1817 and 1819, in the counties of Haywood and Macon;" [Prohibits the entry of lands allotted to Indians.]
16. " " Establishing Davis county.
17. " " To amend an act entitled "An Act for the convenient administration of Justice," within this State, passed in the 1836.
18. " " To amend an act entitled "An Act to establish a department for the adjusting and liquidating the Public accounts of this State," and for appointing a Comptroller, and for other purposes. [Provides for the biennial election of Comptroller and continuing the term of service of late Comptroller, until the 1st of January, 1837.]
19. " " Incorporating the General Mining and Manufacturing Association. [Capital \$250,000.]
20. " " Concerning Brokers.
21. " " Authorizing County Courts to settle disputed boundary lines between counties.
22. " " Empowering County Courts of Record to change names.
23. " " Providing for the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake.
24. " " Concerning the County of Davie.
25. " " To lay off and construct a road from the town of Franklin in Macon county across the Nantahala Mountain to Valley River and thence to the Georgia line. [Appropriates \$9,000 for the work, and Governor to appoint Commissioners to locate and lay off the road, who shall receive \$3 per day.]
26. " " To amend the charter of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.
27. " " To amend the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road Company.
28. " " Prescribing the mode of selling and surveying the lands in this State, lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians.
29. " " A bill granting banking privileges to the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, with a capital of \$12,000,000.
30. " " A bill making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capital of the State.
31. A bill, to amend an act entitled "An Act, concerning the election of Governor and members of the General Assembly."
32. A bill to amend the Internal Improvement of this State. [Provides that besides that fund heretofore set apart for Internal Improvement, there shall be added and appropriated for that purpose, all the surplus revenue, received by this State, from the Treasury of the United States, under the late act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money, after deducting the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, which is to be devoted to the redemption of the Public debts of the State; the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which is to be paid for stock subscribed in the Bank of Cape Fear; and the portion which is to be added to the Literary Fund, and to be applied to draining the swamp lands, according to the provisions of sundry acts of the present General Assembly; and provides further for subscribing to 2-5ths of the Stock of the Beaufort and Fayetteville Rail Road; the Fayetteville and Western Road, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Road.]
33. A bill to drain the swamp lands of this State and to create a fund for common Schools. Appropriates \$200,000.
34. A bill to provide for the redemption of the scrip issued by the State, under the act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1835; and entitled an act, to provide for the payment of the interest on the shares reserved to the State in the Capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.
35. A bill concerning the printing of the Reports of the General Assembly, and of the several volumes of the Laws of the State.

RESOLUTIONS.

11. Directing the burning of Treasury notes.
12. Relating to the election of Governor.
13. Authorizing the Governor to draw for the payment of expenses of Cherokee Land sales.
14. Authorizing Public Treasurer to receive the purchase money of late sales of Cherokee Lands.
15. Directing the Public Treasurer to receive in payment for Cherokee Lands, certain notes of the Banks of Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina.
16. Concerning the office of Public Treasurer.
17. Concerning Military Land Warrants.
18. In favor of George Hoover, Sheriff of Randolph County.
19. Authorizing the Governor to make provision for receiving surplus revenue.
20. In favor of Samuel F. Patterson.
21. In favor of the Public Treasurer.
22. In favor of the Door-keepers.
23. In favor of the late Governor.
24. In favor of Leander Truitt.
25. In favor of John and Thomas Webb.
26. Concerning the postage of the Speakers of the two Houses.
27. Resolution concerning contingent expenses.
28. Appropriating \$5000 to the repairs of the Government House and Lot.
29. A Resolution instructing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to digest a plan for common schools, and report the same to the next General Assembly.
30. A Resolution relative to the Journals of the Convention.

REVISED ACTS.

- 1 An act concerning Book Debts
- 2 Entries and Grants
- 3 Writs
- 4 Militia
- 5 Public Documents
- 6 Election of members of Congress
- 7 Bastard children
- 8 Divorce and Alimony
- 9 Attorneys at Law
- 10 Constables
- 11 Poor
- 12 Bail in civil cases
- 13 Executors and Administrators
- 14 Coroners
- 15 Comptroller
- 16 Quarantine and Health
- 17 Treasurer of the State
- 18 Revenue
- 19 Religious Societies
- 20 Evidence in certain cases
- 21 Albatment
- 22 Oysters
- 23 Secretary of State
- 24 Mad Dogs
- 25 Wills and Testaments
- 26 Pensions
- 27 Overseers
- 28 Usury
- 29 Elections of President and Vice President.
- 30 Replevin
- 31 Hunting
- 32 Currency
- 33 Draining low lands
- 34 Notaries
- 35 Corporations
- 36 Internal Improvement
- 37 Partition of real and personal estates
- 38 Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation
- 39 Attorney General and Solicitors
- 40 Strays
- 41 Idiots and Lunatics
- 42 Weights and Measures
- 43 Attachments
- 44 Mines
- 45 Fences
- 46 Descents
- 47 Patrol
- 48 Legacies, Fines Portions, &c.
- 49 Cattle, Horses, and Hogs
- 50 Seamen
- 51 Repent of Statutes
- 52 Towns
- 53 Slander of Women
- 54 Charities
- 55 Ordinaries
- 56 University
- 57 Vice and Immorality
- 58 Official Bonds
- 59 Apprentices
- 60 Oaths
- 61 Governor and Council
- 62 Rivers and Creeks
- 63 Mills and Millers
- 64 Guardian and Ward
- 65 Insolvent Debtors
- 66 Supreme Court
- 67 Courts of Equity
- 68 Public Printer
- 69 Justices of the Peace
- 70 Commissioners of Affidavits
- 71 Fairs
- 72 Common Law
- 73 Salaries and Fees

- 74 Offices
- 75 Burning Woods
- 76 Seat of Government and Public Buildings
- 77 Surety and Principal
- 78 Literary Fund
- 79 County Trustee
- 80 Bills, Bonds, and Promissory Notes
- 81 Lands of Deceased Debtors
- 82 Auctions and Auctioneers
- 83 Clerks of the county and Superior Courts
- 84 Deeds and conveyances
- 85 Sheriffs
- 86 Limitations
- 87 Waste
- 88 Gaming Contracts
- 89 Processioning
- 90 County and Superior courts
- 91 Register
- 92 Money in the hands of Clerks and Sheriffs.
- 93 Court Houses, Prisons and Stocks
- 94 Clerks and Masters in Equity
- 95 County Revenue and charges
- 96 Marriage
- 97 Prisoners
- 98 Frauds and fraudulent conveyances
- 99 Estates
- 100 Crimes and Punishments
- 101 Executors and Execution sales
- 102 Appeals, &c.
- 103 General Assembly
- 104 Roads, Ferries, and Bridges
- 105 Slaves and Free Persons of colour
- 106 Forcible Entry and Detainer
- 107 Quo Warranto and Madamus
- 108 Bank Notes
- 109 Amendments
- 110 Widows
- 111 Boats and Canoes
- 112 Public Arms
- 113 Criminal proceedings
- 114 Hobbes Corpus
- 115 Inspections.

CLOSE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We have only room this week for the two last days' proceedings in the House of Commons.

House of Commons, Friday, January 20, 1837.
Mr. Graham, from the Select Committee heretofore raised, reported a bill to the Internal Improvement of this State. This bill embodies the principles settled by the House, in the Resolutions adopted on Tuesday.

The bill having been read the second time, Mr. Byrd moved to strike out the whole of it, after the enacting clause, and insert a substitute providing for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue amongst the several counties of the State; in proportion to Federal numbers.

This proposition was negatived, 68 to 30, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Averett, Byrd, Chambers, Coor, Cotten, Daniel, Fason, Guthrie, Hartley, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Irwin, Jenkins, Kenyon, E. W. Lane, J. F. Lee, Mays, A. Perkins, Pritchard, Roebuck, Smallwood, Smith, Spiers, Stallings, Stockard, Tomlinson, Watson, R. Whiteley, K. Whiteley.—30.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Bedford, Brumell, Campbell, Callaway, Casler, Clayton, Clement, Compton, Cox, Crawford, Critz, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Farrow, Gales, Gary, Gee, George, Gillespie, Gilliam, Grady, Graham, Granberry, J. W. Guinn, W. S. Harris, W. Harris, Henry, Hill, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Jefferson, E. Jordan, J. A. King, N. J. King, W. R. Lane, Laney, Landon, Melvin, L. Matthews, Manly, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, McAlister, McClellan, J. A. D. McNeil, McRee, Nye, Patton, J. H. Perkins, Pinkston, Rand, Rayner, Roberts, Simpson, Sloan, Swift, Thomas, Ward, Williamson.—68.

Mr. Guthrie moved to amend the bill by striking out that provision of it which proposes a State subscription of two-fifths to the Central Rail-Road. Negatived, 73 to 19.

Mr. Rand moved to amend the bill by inserting a proviso, authorizing a subscription of \$200,000 to the Gaston and Raleigh Rail-Road. Negatived 71 to 23.

The bill then passed its second and third readings; and was ordered to be engrossed. It is deemed unnecessary to insert the Yeas and Nays, as they were almost exactly the same, as on the adoption of the Resolution, on which the bill is based.

Mr. Moore reported from the select Committee on the subject, the bill to provide for the redemption of the State loan of \$400,000. The bill passed its three several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Williamson, from the select committee on the subject, also reported the bill for draining the Swamp Lands, which also passed its three readings; and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Erwin moved that the Resolutions relating to the Public Domain, offered some weeks since by Mr. Rayner, be taken up. The question thereon was decided in the negative by the Speaker's vote.

Mr. Rayner renewed the motion, and called for the Yeas and Nays. The question was carried 46 to 42. Mr. Hutchison moved to strike out the whole of the original Resolutions, after the word "Resolved," and insert a substitute. (The substitute was Mr. Edwards' Resolutions submitted in the Senate some days since, and published in this paper.)—Pending this question, Mr. Watson moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock, which was negatived, 62 to 26. Mr. Hutchison moved that said Resolutions lie on the table. Negatived, 48 to 43. Mr. Tomlinson moved that the House adjourn. Negatived, 62 to 30. Mr. Chambers renewed the motion to adjourn. Negatived, 39 to 30. Mr. Stallings renewed the motion. Negatived, 60 to 26. Mr. Hartley moved that said Resolutions be indefinitely postponed. Negatived, 53 to 40. Mr. George moved to adjourn until to-morrow 10 o'clock.—Negatived, 30 to 37. Mr. Watson moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Wednesday next. Negatived, 53 to 39. Mr. Guinn moved to postpone the Resolutions until Monday. Negatived, 56 to 39. A motion to adjourn was then put and carried, without taking any question.

During the whole of this voting, general Speeches were made—the Van Buren party resorting to every manoeuvre to prevent the vote being taken, and the Whigs endeavoring to have the question put.

Saturday, January 21, 1837.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Averitt.
Resolved, That the Board for Internal Improvement be directed to ascertain the practicability of removing the Shoal at the mouth of New River, in Onslow.

On motion.
Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly be tendered to the Elders and members of the Presbyterian Church, in the City of Raleigh, for the use of their Bell.

The bill concerning the trial of State Prosecutions by Justices of the Peace—the bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company—the bill to provide for draining Waccamaw lake—the bill appropriating \$5,000 for surveys of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company—the bill making a like appropriation for the survey of the North Carolina Central Rail Road—the bill to cure certain errors in Judicial proceedings in the Supreme Court—the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Fayetteville to borrow 200,000 dollars—the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Salisbury to borrow 10,000 dollars, were read and indefinitely postponed.

CONGRESS.

TEXAS.

In Senate, Wednesday, January 11, 1837.
Mr. WALKER offered a resolution proposing to recognize the independence of Texas.

He accompanied the resolution with a few remarks, in which he expressed himself decidedly in favor of the immediate recognition of the independence of Texas. He said that he had full information, which warranted him in saying that the threatened invasion of Mexico had failed entirely. He moreover said that his resolution expressed the views and opinions of the President.

After some further business, the Senate took up the order of the day. The question being on the amendment of Mr. Rives to the resolution of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, proposing to rescind.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, with an accompanying report, to reduce the revenue of the United States to the wants of the Government. The bill was read as follows:

A BILL to reduce the revenue of the United States to the wants of the Government.

Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the 30th day of September next, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports, by the act of the 14th of July, 1832, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one-third part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 31st of March, 1838, one-half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and on the 30th September 1838, the other half shall be deducted; any thing in the act of the 24 March, 1833, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the 30th September next, the duties on salt and coal shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Owens moved that the report be read, which was agreed to and the same having been read, the bill was then read a second time.

Whereupon, Mr. Cambreleng moved to commit the same to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and that the bill, report, and tabular statements accompanying the same, be printed.

Mr. Lawrence addressed the House. He stated that its object was to reduce in eighteen months that reduction of the revenue which by the law of 1833 would be reduced in five and a half years. This bill he said would come on the country like a clap of thunder. It would, he said, add to the pressure already existing in the commercial transactions of the country. He asked if this was to be considered a party question. He appealed to the members from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Connecticut—to the whole of New England—if they were willing to adopt the principles of this bill and the report. Its effect, he said, would be to affect the credit and confidence existing between the different classes of the country.

Mr. Lawrence had proceeded at some length, when the Speaker interrupted that the merits of the bill were not open to discussion.

Mr. Lawrence inquired if it would be in order to move that the bill be rejected, and under that motion to proceed with his remarks.

The Speaker said it would not be in order.

Mr. Ingersoll inquired if it was in order to move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The Speaker said the motion would be in order, and that it would lay open to discussion the whole merits of the bill.

Mr. Lawrence, thereupon, moved its indefinite postponement.

The Speaker said that the motion to commit would take precedence of the motion for indefinite postponement, but that the merits of the question would still be open to discussion.

Mr. Lawrence said he wished merely to show this House what effect would be produced by the passage of this bill; and was continuing his remarks, when

Mr. Vanderpoel called for the orders of the day; which motion was lost.

Mr. McKay here raised the question whether, under the 103d Rule, the bill would not require commitment.

The Speaker decided that, so far as he was able to form an opinion from the very hasty consideration he had given to the subject, he should decide that the bill must be committed.

A long debate followed, in which Messrs. Mercer, Mann, Reed, Thomas, Cambreleng, Ingersoll, Vinton, Vanderpoel, Sutherland, and Toucy took part.

The Speaker then assigned his reasons why he was of opinion, upon further consideration, and consulting precedents, that this bill is not of a character to bring it under the rule that every bill imposing a tax upon the people shall first be discussed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Boon then withdrew an appeal which he had taken from the decision of the Chair; and

Mr. Lawrence resumed, and did not conclude until the hour of adjournment.

THE NEW HUMB'G.

Cambreling's new bill is pronounced a part of that extended system of humbugging which is the electioneering recourse of the "spoils" system.—The scheme is shrewdly suspected to be this—to seem to make the effort to reduce, that Mr. Van Buren's friends, by whom it is to be made, may win and wear the applause of the South—but to take measures underhandedly to prevent its success, and then throw on the Whigs the odium of defeating it! Worthy of the tactics of the "Spoils" School. The Baltimore Patriot says:

"The Tariff! The Tariff! This subject occupied the House during the whole day. Mr. Cambreleng made a long report from the Committee of Ways and Means, accompanied with a bill for the reduction of the revenue to the wants of the Government. The reading of these documents occupied nearly two hours. The report is an anti-Tariff as possible, and its utter disregard of the interest of the country, and of the compromise Act, is entirely unworthy of a statesman who should look always to the public faith and the public welfare. The object of the bill pretends to be to produce within eighteen months such a reduction of the revenue as would, by the law of 1832, be accomplished in 1842. It proposes to take off one third of the present duties, in September next—and one third in April thereafter, and the remaining third in September, 1838.

It purports to have these for its objects. But it is almost the universal belief here, that the bill is a mere humbug—thrown out to conciliate those who are opposed to the Tariff, and to raise in the South another party, adverse to those opponents of the Government who have avowed their determination to respect the compromise. Mr. Cambreleng and his friends know full well they cannot carry such a bill as this, and they only bring it forth as a part of that disgraceful system of Government, by delusion and excitement, which has been attended with so much success heretofore. So convinced are the three stanch Whigs who compose the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Lawrence, Ingersoll and Corwin—that the bill was a mere humbug, that though they had prepared a counter report, they did not send it in.

Mr. Lawrence, however, took occasion to-day, to speak of the bill in the terms it deserved. He declared it to be pregnant with the greatest mischiefs to the interest of the country. He spoke as a practical man, acquainted with the subject, and with great impressiveness. He moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, a very able man, and one of the members of the Committee, then took the floor, and, on motion, the House adjourned. The debates on this question will be most animated and interesting. But the Tariff will not be reduced, mind that.

From the Knoxville Register.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON. TON RAIL-ROAD.

The meeting of the stockholders of this company which we announced on last week, was continued over from day to day until its final adjournment on Saturday last. Early in the meeting, Committees were appointed on Routes and Surveys, on Finance, on Memorials, on Charters, on Banking Privileges, and on By-Laws, to which were referred all the facts and documents belonging appropriately to each of these subjects. The report of the Committee on routes and surveys may be seen in our paper of to-day—from which it will be seen that the French broad valley has been definitively adopted as the route of the road, and that it is recommended to survey two routes across the valley of East Tennessee, one of which passes through this place, and the other by the western termination of Clinch mountain, about 15 miles east of this. The committee on Finance reported the following as the amount of stock subscribed in the different states, with the amount of capital paid in:

	Stock subscribed.	Am't paid in.
Ohio	302 shares.	\$1,510
Kentucky	2,882 "	14,410
Tennessee	3,613 "	18,065
N. Carolina	1,284 "	6,420
S. Carolina	35,251 "	176,255
	43,332	216,660

They also submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the whole amount of the stock paid in, except so much as may be necessary to defray the expenses of making surveys, to be loaned to specie paying banks and other corporations dealing money, on the best terms on which it can be loaned, until the first of January next; and the Directors in each State are required to make these loans in their respective states.

The Committee on Memorials submitted an address to the Legislature of Kentucky, praying an amendment of the charter, the granting of banking privileges, and a subscription of stock to the company, and authorized the President of the Company heretofore to memorialize the Legislatures of North Carolina and Tennessee on these subjects, and also the Legislature of Ohio upon the subject of subscribing to the stock of the company. Col. Blanning was delegated by the stockholders to bear the memorial in person to the Kentucky Legislature. Upon which mission he left here on Sunday last.

These reports, together with others which were submitted, and the whole proceedings of this first and most interesting meeting of the stockholders, we will endeavor to lay before our readers as true and room may enable us.

On Friday last the stockholders proceeded to the election of Directors for the present year, when it appeared the following persons were elected by a very large majority of the votes present.

OHIO.

E. D. Mansfield, Joseph Bousall, William Green.

KENTUCKY.

Robert Wickliffe, J. W. Tillatts, W. B. Richardson, J. B. Casey, James Taylor, J. L. Ludlow.

TENNESSEE.

John Williams, Alexander E. Smith, J. G. M. Ramsey.

NORTH CAROLINA.

James F. E. Hardy, Peregrine Roberts, Thomas J. Forney.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

R. Y. Hayne, A. Blanning, James Hamilton, J. C. Calhoun, Charles Edmondson, John W. Simpson, Mitchel King, Robert G. Mills, Benj. T. Elmore.

On Saturday, the stockholders adjourned, to meet at Flat Rock, Buncombe county, N. C., on the 3rd Monday in October next.

FIRST MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, on Friday the 13th inst., ROBERT Y. HAYNE, of Charleston, was unanimously elected President of the Company for the present year. Maj. McNeil, of North Carolina, was also unanimously elected Chief Engineer, and Captain W. G. Williams Assistant Engineer, in charge of the work.—Major McNeil and Captain Williams were required forthwith to repair to Charleston to enter upon the duties of their appointment, under the direction of the President of the Company. The Board adjourned to meet at Flat Rock, on the 2nd Monday of October next.

THE ILLUMINATION.

The Town of Salisbury was very handsomely illuminated on Monday night, on hearing the glorious news that the Internal Improvement bill had passed the Legislature. We ourselves were not at home, being absent on a visit to a neighbouring county, but we understand that the demonstrations of joy were very cheering. The brilliant lights—the firing of platoons, and the music in the streets altogether produced a most animating effect. We rejoice that our Townsmen received the glorious news with so much pleasure—we trust it is a sort of earnest of what they intend to do when the books shall be opened,—when the real work is to be done. In vain we rejoice,—in vain we light up our windows,—in vain fill the air with sweet music, unless we go further and subscribe the *three-fifths* of the capital;—lights and music are charming things, but money alone will build the rail-road. We have always admired the anecdote of the humane Frenchman. While many were regretting the misfortune of a poor neighbor,—some saying they were truly sorry, the Frenchman drew out his purse, and said,—well, gentlemen, we are all sorry,—I am sorry too,—I am sorry *ten dollars*,—how much are you sorry? So it is with the rail-road—we are all rejoiced, but the only way to show the extent of our joy, is by the extent of our subscriptions, reference being had to each man's ability. We hope, and believe that the citizens of Salisbury and of Rowan county will not be lacking in the real proofs of their joy, when the proper time comes.

THE PROSPECTS BEFORE US.

We congratulate our readers, nay, all North Carolina on the prospects before us,—they are brighter now than they ever before have been. The Legislature has immortalized itself; they have passed an act for the State to subscribe *two-fifths* of the capital necessary to build the following rail-roads;—*first* is; the rail-road from Wilmington to Halifax, the rail-road from Beaufort to Fayetteville, and the rail-road from Fayetteville to the western counties of the State, to strike the Yadkin River at some point above the Narrows, thence one branch in the direction of Wilkesboro' and another to the valley of the Catawba. This western rail-road is the one that most deeply concerns our part of the State, and on the success or failure of it, our rise or decline chiefly depends. Now then, the Legislature has done its duty; it has done what the real friends of the country for years have been praying for, and it remains to be seen whether the citizens of the State will do their duty. Unless they do, the liberality of the Legislature amounts to nothing, for he remembered that before the State subscribes its *two-fifths*, individuals must first have subscribed their *three-fifths*. Let every citizen therefore make up his mind to do his duty, and when the books are opened to subscribe to the full extent of his ability. Those who cannot go themselves, may go hungry, and there are but few farmers and mechanics, who cannot go from one to five shares, for it must be kept in mind, that the payments will be made in small instalments, and that the money will be returned back among the people nearly or altogether as fast as it is collected.

The progress, and completion of this great work will create a new era in North Carolina;—it will be like restoring life to a dead body,—it will awaken the sleeping energies of the country, and develop new resources of wealth, and prosperity;—emigration—that eternal drain of our wealth and population, if not altogether stopped will be greatly checked. Then, let the people take this subject up in good earnest—let every man feel as if the success of it in some measure rested on him;—in a word, let the people determine that it shall be accomplished, and then it will be accomplished.

Post-Script.—Since writing the above, we have received the Raleigh Register, in which we find an analysis of the internal improvement act. The words used by the editor of the Register are these:—*Provided* however, that the individual Stockholders shall first subscribe and pay the remaining *three-fifths* of said stock, and shall actually expend on the Roads, respectively, *one-fourth* of said *three-fifths*.

Now, if this be the provision of the bill, we have less cause for rejoicing than we had supposed. We hope, however, that the Editor of the Register in the hurry of the moment, has mistaken the provisions of the bill. If however it really be as stated, then unless the friends of the cause go to work with all their might, but little benefit will arise from the liberality of the State.

The deed has been committed.—The expunging Resolutions so often introduced into the U. S. Senate by Mr. Benton of Missouri, have at last been passed, and the Journal of that body, was brought forth, and perused. Among those who voted for this debasing act, were our two Senators. The next step will be to bring in the constitution and formally blot it out;—we say, *formally*, for in practice and reality, General Jackson and his instigators have long since set it aside.

The papers state that when the Senate thus debased themselves, the lookers on from the gallery could not content themselves, but broke out into open groans, and hisses.

The Legislature.—The Legislature adjourned on Saturday last, after the longest and most laborious Session ever before held in North Carolina. All circumstances considered, it has been a valuable session, and we fondly hope that much good may grow out of its labors to the people of the State.

The Case of Henry Swink.—The Supreme Court have decided against the appeal of Swink, and have affirmed the Judgment of the Court below. It will be recollected, that Swink was found guilty at last Superior Court, for the murder of his wife. The next Superior Court will appoint the day for his execution.

The Wayne County Chronicle.—The paper heretofore published in Contreville, Wayne Co., Indiana, under the title of the "PEPPER'S ADVOCATE," has been sold out by its proprietor, Wm. C. Meredith, to Sam'l R. Hoshour, who now publishes it under the name of "The Wayne County Chronicle." We have received the first number, and judging from the address of the new Editor, believe that the "Chronicle" will be a valuable acquisition to the Whig cause. We hail the new owner, and wish him success with all our heart.

THE COMPROMISE ACT—AS IT IS CALLED.

Mr. Cambreleng, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, has made a long report, accompanied by a bill for reducing the present Tariff duties down to the necessary wants of the government. This movement has created very considerable excitement in Congress, inasmuch as it is looked upon as a violation of the famous compromise act of 1833. It is certainly a violation of the principles of that act, and the general opinion at Washington seems to be, that the movers in this measure have no idea of pushing it through; that as Mr. Cambreleng is one of Mr. Van Buren's finger-posts, this sham movement is made to gain popularity in the South for the coming administration. Whether this be so or not, will soon be seen. The Van Buren party have the majority in Congress, and if they are in earnest, they can pass the Bill;—if they do not pass it, the trick will stand confessed. All intelligent readers know that Mr. Van Buren is a Tariff-man.—He voted for the Tariff of 1821, and went for the "bill of abominations" of 1828. If he should now come over, and go for the policy always contended for by the South, would it be wise in the South to reject it because it comes from that quarter, or because it is a party move to gain popularity? We think not.—In our opinion, the course of the Southern members is a very plain one;—they ought not to lead the way in breaking up the compromise, but if the Northern men propose it, they ought to go for the reduction. The high Tariff duties were imposed on the country, against the remonstrances and votes of the South, and if in 1833, our Southern members voted for what is called the compromise act, they did so because it was a *reduction* of the then existing duties, and was therefore gaining something; and they now violate no principle in going for a still further reduction, for they never gave any pledge that they would not do so.

No matter what the motives of these men may be,—if they come into our measures, we ought to support such measures, and indeed all measures that we believe to be for the public good;—nor, does this course in the least pledge us to go for the re-election of Martin Van Buren. The manner in which he came into office, is a reason against his re-election that cannot be removed. He has committed a sin against the constitution, against the genius of our Republic, and against Liberty itself, that cannot be expiated, and should never be forgiven, or forgotten.

CHANGE OF LAND LAWS.

Another new and important measure now before Congress is a bill to stop the further sale of the public lands for a limited time, except in small parcels, say not exceeding a half section, to actual settlers. The avowed object of this bill is to stop speculations in the public lands. That it may do so in future, or while the public lands are withdrawn from sale, is very evident; but of all measures that could be devised to profit those speculators who now have lands on hand for sale, this is the best. By keeping the public lands out of market, the speculators will have no competition, and will be able to sell off their lands in a short time, and at enormous profits. It will be a glorious measure for the New-York land companies,—for Amos Kendall, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and indeed all the members of the upper and lower Cabinets, for it must be recollected that it has been proven that they are all, more or less, concerned as land speculators.

These are glorious times that we live in, where the powers of the government are wielded not for the benefit of a few men; when, the people can be made believe that it is all for their good.

Captions.—We are indebted to the Standard office for a sheet containing the Captions of the Acts of the Legislature just adjourned. All the Public Acts, and the most important private ones will be found in this week's paper.

SALE OF LOTS IN PENSACOLA.

The Junior Editor of the MOBILE CHRONICLE, in that paper of the 7th January, states that he had just returned from attending the sale of public lots, at public auction, in the new town of Pensacola, which has been recently laid off in the vicinity of the old Town, by the Columbus and Pensacola rail road company. When he left, the sales had not been closed, but amounted to a fraction less than half a million of dollars upon less than one tenth of the lots laid out for sale. The writer states,

"The land upon which the city is located is a beautiful elevation at Navy Cove, and commands a most magnificent prospect of a lovely sheet of water, and affords a fine view of the country adjacent, which is an undulating pine barren. In point of health and beauty of location, no spot in the southern country can surpass it. The land on which the city is to be erected was sold, we understand, to the original purchasers for a thousand or two dollars, upon which these immense profits have already been realized.

It is not our part to pass upon the prudence of these purchases, as many of them were made by gentlemen up to the spot, who seemed to have been thoroughly satisfied that they were laying the foundation of an immense fortune to be realized in the palm days of Pensacola yet to come, neither can we undertake to divine the ulterior prospects of those into whose hands hazard, or the daring spirit of enterprise now abroad, may throw these speculations, and thus open the road to the improvement of the city. But one thing we feel great confidence in asserting, that no such sales of town property have ever been made in the United States. When it is recollected that the Rail-road, which is to furnish the commerce to build up this new city, has just been commenced, and not a foot of it yet completed,—that the land selected for its site has just been stripped of its forest growth, and only a rail-road depot and the foundation of a public house reared upon its soil, every citizen of Alabama will be amazed to learn that a great many, if not the whole, of the lots sold at more than double the prices which unimproved property, similarly situated in regard to the water, brought in Mobile, at the sales of the sixth of May."

If this be not *over doing* the thing, we know not what can be. The spirit of speculation is running to an alarming height in many parts of the South, and South west. There must be a re-action, and when it comes the crash will be awful. Let prudent men keep a constant look out!

Gen. EDMUND DAVAN has been appointed Postmaster at Rutherfordton, N. C., and Wm. B. McCorkle, Post-Master at Wadesborough, Anson County.

THE EXPUNGING.—BY ROBERT STRANGE.

The act of defacing the records of the Senate of the United States, was done amid the hisses of the galleries. The feelings of sorrow, indignation and scorn, which have been re-echoed from every uncorrupt press in the country, are responded to by every intelligent and honest man in the community. Little, very little, do we envy the feelings of self contempt and self degradation, which must have possessed, even in the moment of their unduly triumph, those of the Expungers who are now utterly besotted in their devotion to power.

Old North Carolina, too, has been made to exert her full power in this act of abasement to the Federal Head. ROBERT STRANGE and BEDFORD BROWN, have prostituted the dignity of the State which they represent, to the vindictive malice of a blind old tyrant, and a corrupt Cabal at Washington.

Their conduct on this occasion excites in us no surprise.—Strange was a member of the Baltimore Caucus—*prima facie* evidence of political corruption and servility. What else than his last act of treason to the State, could be expected from one who joined a conspiracy to bargain away the vote of his State to the New York Intriguer? The personal acquaintances of Judge Strange, say, he is distinguished for the gentlemanlike graces of private life. Will the citizens of North Carolina accept the pretences of social intercourse, for the bartering away and prostitution of their dignity? They who have travelled and visited the courts of other monarchs, tell us that there too, the minions of power and corruption, the courtiers of the palace, are remarkable for a captivating elegance of manner, a peculiar charm and grace and display are thrown round their acts of oppression, corruption and *servility*, that they who ponder to the vices of their masters are especially agreeable in their social intercourse. We read too in the books of history, that the courtiers and tools, the pimps and hawks of licentious and tyrannical monarchs have ever had a most fascinating amenity of manner, and bland way of executing the behest of their masters. We therefore find it nothing *strange*, that STRANGE be so distinguished for the ease and seductiveness of his private intercourse, as for his servility and devotion to those who dispense the offices and patronage of the General Government.

As for Bedford Brown, we advise him to go to Turkey. Travellers tell us that individuals of a certain intellectual calibre are there regarded with veneration by the multitude.

Our Subscribers in the Counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Ireddell, Surry, and Wilkes, are respectfully informed that the Editor of the Carolinian expects to attend the ensuing Spring Superior Court in each of those counties, (Mecklenburg the 2nd week) with a list of the accounts due him for subscription, advertising, &c. He earnestly hopes that those indebted in the several counties will make it convenient to meet him at the time named, and make payment—especially those whose accounts have been standing from three to four years. Our subscribers owe it to themselves, to us, and to the cause we advocate, to attend to this call.

Sixth Judicial District.—We understand that the counties of Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus, Ireddell, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe compose the 6th Judicial District, the courts to commence as follows: Cabarrus, the 2nd Monday in February, and then Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and Davie. Judge Saunders we learn, will preside on this Circuit at the ensuing Spring Term.

From the Raleigh Register, of January 21.

We must defer an account of the closing scenes of the Legislature, and more particular remarks on the incidents of the session, until next week, but, in the meantime, we submit a few of the prominent Acts of the Session.

1. To aid the Internal Improvements of the State. [Provides that the State shall subscribe for *two-fifths* of the Stock of the Cape Fear and Western Road, to be constructed from the Town of Fayetteville to a point above the Narrows of the Yadkin—for *two-fifths* also, of the Stock of the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road, to be constructed from Wilmington to the Roanoke—for *two-fifths* also, of the Stock of the North-Carolina Central Rail Road, to be constructed from Beaufort Harbor to join the Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin.—*Provided*, however, that the individual Stockholders shall first subscribe and pay the remaining *three-fifths* of said Stocks, and shall actually expend on the Roads, respectively, *one-fourth* of said *three-fifths*.]

2. To drain the Swamp Lands of this State, and to create a Fund for Common Schools. (Provides for the biennial appointment of a Board of Literature, of three persons, by the Governor and Council. Vests in the said Board all the Swamp lands of this State, not heretofore entered by individuals, in trust as a public fund for Education; also, all the Stock owned by the State in the Bank of the State, except 1000 shares, together with the Stock owned in said Institution by the Literary Fund; also, Stock in Bank of Cape Fear, and the profits accruing therefrom. And authorizes the said Board to expend \$200,000, or so much thereof as they think can be beneficially expended, in reclaiming said Swamp Lands, which, when reclaimed, is to be to the benefit of said School Fund.)

3. To provide for the redemption of the Scrip issued by the State under the Act of Assembly, passed in 1835, entitled An Act to provide for the subscription on the Shares reserved to the State, in the Charter of the Bank of the State. [Appropriates \$100,000 of the Surplus Revenue for the purpose of paying off the Loan made by the State for the purposes specified.]

4. Concerning the Revised Statutes (Authorizes the publication of 5000 copies of the Revised Code, to be distributed amongst the Justices of the Peace, Members of A-senbly, Clerks of Courts, &c.—With the exception of the Acts specified in this law, the whole Revised Acts are suspended and declared not to be in force until January, 1838. The Work to be published under the care of two Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor.)

5. The Revenue Laws have been materially amended. One alteration deserves to be particularly noted—that which relates to the listing of Lands. The County Courts are to appoint three Assessors in each District, one of whom must be a Magistrate, who are to value all lands in their respective Districts for taxation. A new assessment is to take place, every five years. This change in the law will put thousands, yearly, into the Treasury, whilst the owners of land will only pay according to its value.

6. The Militia Laws are also amended, so that, in future, each Company is to choose its own Officers, and the Field and General Officers are to be chosen by the Commissioned Officers of each respective Regiment, Brigade, Division, &c.

7. The Law with regard to Widows is amended so as to repeal that provision which requires a Jury to ascertain the sufficiency of the provision made for Widows by the husband's Will, and, on her dissent allows her absolutely her right of Dower and distributive share.

8. The law with regard to *Habeas Corpus* is amended, so as to make that writ the right of the citizen, in every case, and removes other impediments to his benefit.

9. The law with regard to insolvent Debtors, is amended so as to provide that Prisoners within the bounds may take the Oath of Insolvency without going into close prison. Allows all the creditors, who are notified, to join in the issues made upon the suggestion of fraud and concealment of property by the debtor, and provides that when the Plaintiff has no Agent in the county, the debtor may advertise in a Newspaper, with many minor alterations, tending to improve the condition of honest Insolvents and punishing those who commit fraud.

From the United States Telegraph of Jan. 18.

THE DEED IS DONE!

We have just returned from witnessing the last act of the political drama—an act of degradation and abasement unparalleled in the annals of mankind. An act which, by setting the doctrine that Congress cannot preserve the powers confided to it by the constitution, or lawfully resist the encroachments of the Executive, strikes a fatal blow at the entire frame of our Government, and converts it at once into a practical monarchy, with unlimited powers.

The deed is done!—The constitution has been grossly and wilfully violated, and the Journals of the Senate have been defaced by those who justly merit the title of traitors. They have taken the great charter of American liberty, and basely laid it at the feet of their master. There are no terms of reprobation strong enough to express the scorn and detestation that befit their conduct. They may have rewards for this solemn mockery, but in the eyes of the nation, instead of falling on those whom they intend as victims, will be branded on their own brows, as indeleble proofs of their own ignominy.

The deed is done! The majority of the Senate, or what was the Senate of the United States—at the midnight hour—an hour suited to such business—have disgraced themselves—declared in the face of the whole world that they are willing to falsify the public records, and outrage the constitution which they had sworn to support, in order to do homage to the President of the United States.

The deed is done! In the face of assembled multitudes from every quarter of the globe, the records of the nation have been torn from its archives, and publicly defaced and falsified! We did not, we could not witness this last act of individual baseness and national degradation. We fled from it as from a pestilence. Indignant and disgusted, many pursued the same course; and under the canopy of the quiet heavens, enquired whether the scene they had witnessed was indeed a reality or a dream.

The deed is done! The constitution is struck down by the partricial hands of obsequious vassals. There is no barrier left to the usurpations of power. The spirit of our once free institutions is gone, and the lifeless skeleton of a dead form alone remains.

The deed is done! And the last act is but an earnest of what is to come. An American citizen, without the slightest evidence, a stranger in the gallery, surrounded by landrobs, was rudely dragged before this midnight inquisition, and, in defiance of every principle of American liberty, *was refused to be heard in his defence!* This accorded with the whole proceedings of the day. They who knowingly trample on the constitution will not stop to enquire about the rights of private citizens. The time is past—the contest is over—we live now under a despotism.

The deed is done! But the voice of an insulted people is yet to be heard. The betrayers of their country's honor, and the violators of her constitution, have yet to answer for the deed before the bar of public opinion. They ask but for the guerdon which the act deserves. They will get it—THE BLASTING CURSE OF INFAMY!

NEXT PRESIDENCY, AFTER THE FOUR YEARS' REIGN OF MARTIN I.

On the inductions stated in the subjoined extract, all the remarks we have to make is, our entire assent to their truth. We add, however, a remark of our own, or rather a hope, that the opposition to Van Buren's succession may not render that succession secure, by raising two or more opposition candidates. Let one man be named, and that one man uniting in his talents, reputation, position, and associations, a rational chance of success. There may be others, but to our limited views there are but two men now in the Union, who present most of the requisites. These men are William Henry Harrison and Francis Granger. Think of the matter.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

There is every thing to induce an immediate, ardent and uncompromising opposition to Mr. Van Buren's administration. We know the men it brings into power—their sympathies—and their public pledges. We know the means by which their elevation has been purchased. There is but one more act for them to consummate—to cut off all possibility of a quiet term for Mr. Van Buren. That is the election of Colonel Johnson to the Vice Presidency. Let them follow up their outrages by this last insult and wrong—and the cup of their iniquity will be overflowing.

Let us hear no more of grounding arms—of folding and trailing our banners in the dust—and of passing in unreluctant submission under any ignominious yoke that the victors may impose upon a conquered adversary.—We must continue our opposition—steadily—firmly—with a spirit flowing from a conviction of the justice of our cause, and the obvious exigencies of personal honor, as well as public duty. To the young men, particularly, who have engaged with such earnest and laudable ardor in an unavailing effort to deliver the country—we would say in the words of a celebrated English statesman—words which no change could render more apt in their application to our present purpose than they originally stand. "Remember that the opposition in which you have engaged at your first entrance into business, is not an opposition only to a bad administration of public affairs, but an administration that supports itself by means, establishes principles, introduces customs, repugnant to our government, and destructive of all liberty; that you do not only combat present evils, but attempts to entail those evils upon you."

and your posterity; that if you consent to give up the cause, and that you renew on every occasion his claims, may be right?"

Cattle Sale.—The American Farmer contains an account of the sale of some short horn Duroc, imported by the Ohio Importing Company, and sold at their farm in Ross county, Ohio. The prices given for these cattle show the enterprise and public spirit of the Ohio farmers in an advantageous light. It is by such a spirit as this that the Young West is going ahead, and outstripping in the race of improvement and prosperity her Eastern sisters. It is not that their local advantages are so superior; it is the spirit of youthful enterprise which is carrying them forward, and the absence of that spirit which is keeping us stationary.

Mateben	a bull	\$1,200
Young Waterloo	do	1,250
Duke of York	do	1,120
Experiment	do	1,150
Comet Halley	do	1,505
Nimrod	do	1,010
Duke of Norfolk	do	1,255
Blossom	a cow	1,000
Flora	do	1,205
Maiden	do	1,600
Young Mary and her calf		1,500
Treswater and her calf		1,235
Moss Rose		1,210

Fayetteville Observer.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held in Wilmington, on the 2nd inst. The following persons were elected Directors, viz: James Owen, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosier, Gabriel Holmes, William B. Meares, Edward B. Dudley, Thomas H. Wright, John Westover, John D. Jones, R. H. Cowan and Samuel Shuter. The following Resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the President and Directors, in future declarations of Dividends, to reserve one per cent per annum of the profits of the Bank until the said reservation amounts to \$50,000, as a fund to meet any losses which the Bank may hereafter sustain by bad debts or otherwise.—*Ral. Register.*

University.—Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, was elected a Trustee of the University, on Tuesday last, vice P. W. Kittrell, resigned.

New Senate.—The President of the United States has notified the Senate to convene on the 4th of March next, for the purpose of holding an Executive session.

UNITED STATES BANK NOTES.

The Bank of the United States has caused to be prepared plates for a new emission of notes, of the denominations of ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars. They are beautifully engraved by Draper, Tappan, Longacre and Co., and the notes are signed by S. Mason for S. Jackson, and by G. W. Fairman for N. Biddle. A fine view of the banking house from the northwest stands at the head of the note, supported by the *exponents* of the value of the note. On one side are Benjamin West, William Penn, and David Rittenhouse; on the other side are Robert Fulton, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris. The features of these heads exactly correspond with those of the generally received likenesses of the great men for whom they stand, and as the notes of every exactly alike in all their lettering and decorations, the denominational figures and words excepted, it follows that counterfeiting will be very difficult, and detection, even should the imitation be good, become very easy.

We are happy to see such specimens of the fine arts, and trust they will tend not merely to begot, but what is more at the present time, satisfy a taste for such productions.—*U. S. Gazette.*

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

A great public meeting was held at Na Hville on the 7th inst., at which Governor Cannon presided—a committee of two hundred was appointed to adopt suitable arrangements for the reception of Genl. Armstrong's Brigade of Volunteers, now on their return from Florida.—*Knoxville Register.*

A London Fog.—On the 23d of November, the fog was so exceedingly dense in the Thames, that the shipping proceeding up and down could with difficulty guard against accidents by running foul of each other. Lights were hoisted at the bows as a precaution. The mails and other coaches were conducted into London with torches, and the shopkeepers in the city and west end had their shops lighted with gas. Two persons were drowned by the concussion of two boats, and several serious accidents happened in the streets.

Clemmonsville Academy, (Clemmonsville, Davidson county.)

THE Trustees take this method of informing the public that the exercises of this Institution were resumed the 2d of this instant. It is still under the direction of Mr. W. W. Bruen and Miss E. J. W. BAKER. Efforts are constantly making to render it more worthy of patronage, and we feel much pleasure in saying that no previous session has commenced with brighter prospects than the present.

TRUSTEES.
Clemmonsville, N. C., Jan. 4, 1837. 34 31.

VALUABLE Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscribers having determined to engage in a different pursuit, THE SPECTATOR ESTABLISHMENT is offered for Sale.

The office is well provided with the necessary materials, and notwithstanding that no efforts have been made, beyond the mere transmission of the paper to those who voluntarily ordered it, the patronage is such that there is no other branch of business known to the subscribers in which the same amount of capital produces greater profits.

As the sale is merely a matter of convenience to the subscribers, no one need apply as a purchaser who will not sustain the political principles which the Spectator has advocated.

PASTEUR & MOORE.

Newbern, 4th Nov., 1836.

Editors with whom we exchange, in this State especially, will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

Southern Review.
It is a belief that the Southern Review, which has been published in the Southern States, and especially in the Southern and Southwestern States, the undersigned proposes to revive it, under an auspice which promises fully to sustain the reputation which the late Southern Review, during its brief existence, had earned.

It will be published in Washington, and edited by a gentleman whose high character and superior attainments guarantee that, as he will be, by the ablest writers and statesmen of the Union, the work will rank at once among the ablest and best periodicals of the age.

The condition of the South, and the crisis produced by the Revolution in Texas, demand that there should be some able and more authoritative exponent of public opinion than the newspaper press—that there should be some acknowledged organ of Southern sentiment, elevated above all the considerations of mere personal ambition, in which patriots of every party may commune together, and labor for the preservation of the Republic.

Some experience admonishes the undersigned, that to obtain a subscription which will remunerate his own labor and expenditure, will require an active co-operation on the part of those who desire the accomplishment of this undertaking; and with this view it has been suggested, and he begs leave to urge upon such, and especially the young men, to organize committees, and, by subdividing their respective towns, cities, counties, and districts, apply to such individuals as may be induced to subscribe upon application. Many persons have expressed a willingness to contribute a fund to be applied towards the editor's salary, and in payment for communications. It is suggested that the subscription of such, if any, should be taken, and, when paid, placed in the Bank of Charleston, to be applied to these objects by the President and Cashier of the Bank and the publisher, as a committee for that purpose.

The Southern Review will be published quarterly, will contain 275 to 300 pages, at five dollars per annum, payable in advance. Committees of individuals, obtaining subscribers, will forward the names and subscriptions to Washington. All contributions to the editorial fund, will be forwarded to the Cashier of the Bank of Charleston, and placed to the credit of the editorial fund of the Southern Review.

DUFF GREEN.
Resolved, That this Society approve of General Green's proposition to revise the Southern Review under the editorial charge of Judge Upham, and, taking into consideration the claims which it will have upon the Public, and the duty of every one to assist in placing the work in a prosperous condition, would urge its friends, and especially the members of this Society, to aid in obtaining subscribers and contributions therefor.

WM. HARPER.
Acting President of South Carolina Society for the Advancement of Learning.
Jan. 10.

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Hutchison
BEGS leave respectfully to offer her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the Institution under her care.

It affords her great pleasure to state that ample arrangements, in respect to board, have been made so that such parents and guardians as wish to place their daughters and wards under her entire direction may be accommodated.

The second Session will commence on the first of March, but pupils may enter at any time paying only from the time of their entrance.

Mrs. Hutchison.
Salisbury Jan. 21, 1837. —33.3w.—

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore carried on in the name of Ford & Ellis was composed of Robert W. Ford, John Wiley Ellis & Robert Ellis. Hereafter the firm of Ford & Ellis will consist of Robert W. Ford & Robert Ellis, who will continue the business at the former stand. They have just received a large assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
Which they will sell at the most reasonable prices. Terms as heretofore.
Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1837. 3w33.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Watson & Elliott, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All claims against the firm will be settled by Kinchen Elliott; and payments of all accounts due them will be made to the same.

H. W. WATSON, K. ELLIOTT.
N. B. H. W. Watson respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the above firm while he was connected with it, and would earnestly solicit a continuance of that patronage to his successor Mr. Elliott.

Jan. 21, 1837. if

Blanks—Blanks!
A SUPPLY of the following BLANKS is kept constantly on hand and for sale at this Office, and Blanks of any other description desired by officers, will be furnished promptly, when called for.

Marriage Licenses;
Constables' Warrants; do. Executions; Cases, and Cam Bonds; Delivery Bonds.

Deeds of Conveyance; Sheriff's Deeds. Superior Court Writs; do. Subpoenas; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

County Court Writs; do. Subpoenas; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

Jurat Tickets; Letters of Administration; Letters Testamentary; Administration Bonds; Ventilation Expenses; Writs of Fieri Facias; Scire Facias; Sales Poles against Execution; Injunction Bonds; Controversial Bonds; Bondary Bonds; Appraisal Indemnities; Writs of Habeas Corpus; Writs of Spectator; Entry Tickets; Warrants; (for colored persons); Bail Bonds; Jury Presentments; Commitments to take Depositions; NOTES OF HAND, &c., with many other Blanks in general use in this State, all of which will be sold cheap.

New, Rich, and Fashionable JEWELLERY, JUST RECEIVED!!

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very Rich Assortment of **Watches, Jewellery, &c.,**

CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's & Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches
Do. do. Silver do. do.
English, French, and Swiss
Fine Gold Fob Chains, and Keys.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains.
Shell Music Boxes.

A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings, and Finger-rings.
Silver, Plated, and Jet Belt Buckles.
A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses.
Silver Forks and Butter knives.
Silver Fruit Knives and Thimbles.
Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks.

A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher.
Also Rogers' Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk, Pocket, and Pen Knives.

Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks.
German Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.
Silver Spoons.

Together with Purse, Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols, and Percussion-caps.
He invites the People to call and see his assortment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present.

JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 3, 1836. 6m

FORTUNE'S HOME.
\$13,000 For \$5!
NORTH CAROLINA State Lottery,
For the benefit of the **SALISBURY ACADEMY,**
FIRST CLASS FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Fayetteville, On Saturday, 11th of February, 1837.

Combination System,
75 Number Lottery—12 drawn ballots.

CAPITAL: \$13,000
PRIZE: \$13,000

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of 13,000 DOLLARS
1 Prize of 3,000 do.
1 Prize of 2,400 do.
1 Prize of 1,500 do.
1 Prize of 1,100 do.

20 Prizes of 1,000 do.
20 Prizes of 500 do.
20 Prizes of 360 do.
20 Prizes of 300 do.
20 Prizes of 200 do.
30 Prizes of 100 do.

Besides many of \$80, \$60, \$50, \$40, &c.
Amounting in all to \$253,390. 40

Whole Tickets \$5
Halves \$2.50
Quarters \$1.25

A certificate for a package of 25 whole tickets will cost only \$74. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

At the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Debates and Proceedings IN THE NO. CAROLINA CONVENTION.

A FEW copies of the above work—neatly printed and elegantly bound—just received, and for sale at this Office—price \$3 per copy.

Subscribers to the work at Salisbury and Mocksville, can get their copies by applying as above.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, TAILOR,

HAS just received the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, imported from London and Paris. He continues to carry on the above business at THE LARGE BRICK ROW, Salisbury, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring in a very superior style; durable and fashionable, and warranted to fit well. All orders from a distance will be most faithfully executed, agreeable to order or promise. All kinds of cutting will be done by him on short notice.

He will continue to act as Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, therefore any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting can be instructed by calling on Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, at the large Brick Row.

More Negroes Wanted!
THE subscriber informs those having Negroes for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him notice before they do so.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

ROBERT HUIE.
N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended to.

R. H.
Salisbury, June 11, 1836.—if

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of selling a Tract of Land, lying in Surry county, in view of the Town of Jonesville, containing **825 ACRES,** WITH BETWEEN **50 and 60 Acres of first rate Bottom Land.**

Most part of the Land is uncleared, of strong soil, suitable to the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn or Wheat, with a quantity of excellent meadow Land. The Land lies within 6 or 7 miles of the route that it is supposed the contemplated Rail-Road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough will run.

Persons wishing to purchase valuable land would do well to call and view the premises. Terms made easy to the purchaser.

THOMAS HAMPTON.
Jonesville, Surry Co., N. C. Dec. 24, 1836.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.
Raleigh, December 23, 1836. 30 3m

To be inserted in all the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for three months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to order.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

BOON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is decidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge Dyspepsia, that has unstrung the nerves and prostrated the most vigorous in our land. They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue, Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure comfortable sleep at night. If taken with caution, they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE, \$1.25 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS, FOR THE AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, \$2 per Bottle.

MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmotic Tincture, OR MOTHER'S COMFORT.

For Diarrhoea, in all of its various forms, Dysentery, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which Coat Collars are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Directions on each Bottle for using. 40

MONTAGUE'S BALM; AN INDIAN CURE for TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.
Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—1s

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE. **PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.**

Wanted, JOURNEMEN TAILORS, of good habits, and good workmen—none others need apply.

7 N. B. Also, one or two Boys would be taken to learn the trade. Apply at the large Brick Row, Salisbury, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. FRALEY.
Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1837. 31w3

VALUABLE Land and Negroes For Sale.

THE subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Anderson E. Foster, dec'd., will proceed to sell at his residence, 19 miles North of Salisbury, and 5 miles South-East of Mocksville, in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Tuesday, the 14th of February next, between

20 AND 30 NEGROES,
Among them are Men, Boys, Women, and Children, and two first rate

BLACKSMITHS, and a first rate SHOEMAKER.

At the same time and place will be sold **TWO FIRST RATE TRACTS OF LAND,**

One of them containing **500 ACRES**, four hundred of which is Wood Land, and Twenty Acres new cleared Meadow, well set with Herd's Grass. The other Tract adjoins this—is situated in the Fork made by Dutchman's Creek and the Yadkin, and contains

300 ACRES OF LAND, WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CLEARED.

And in a high state of cultivation, one hundred Acres of the cleared land being **BOTTOM**, and equal to any land on the Yadkin River. To our desirous of settling a large farm, these two Tracts together would make a most desirable settlement.

The Land produces Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and is believed by good Judges, to be equal to the Dan or James River Land for **TOBACCO.** To our desirous of raising this last productive article, a chance seldom met with for an investment, is offered.

At the same time, will be sold between **1,000 and 2,000 Bushels of Corn;**

60,000 TO 70,000 POUNDS Seed Cotton; WHEAT, OATS, & RYE;

Hogs, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Pork.

Two first rate sets of **Blacksmiths' Tools**, an excellent **Wagon and Harness**, and a first rate Yoke of Oxen. The Sale will commence on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, and continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Terms.—The Negroes will be sold at a credit of twelve months, bonds bearing interest from date, and well secured by personal security. The LAND and other property will be sold at a credit of twelve months, with the exception of all sums under five dollars for which cash will be demanded.

If property is bid off by any one, and they fail to comply with the terms of sale, it will be put up again, and the deficiency must be made up by the first bidder.

BURTON CRAIG, ROBERT N. CRAIG, } Extra.
December 31, 1836. ts

Administrators' Sale.

THE subscribers having qualified at the November Term of Rowan County Court as Administrators, on the Estate of James Craige, dec'd., will offer for sale at public auction at the late residence of the deceased, on Tuesday the 24th of January 1837, the following property, to wit:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; ALSO, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder—a good Wagon and Harness.

ALSO, Household and Kitchen Furniture

There will be hired at the same time for twelve months,

Three Likely Negro Boys.

The Saw Mill on the Premises, will be rented for twelve months.

Sale to continue from day to day till all be sold. Terms of sale—a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ROBERT N. CRAIG, } Admsrs.
THOMAS CRAIG, }
Rowan co. December 31, 1836. —4w—

BLUM'S CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA ALMANACKS FOR 1837:

JUST received and for sale at THIS OFFICE. **PRICE, 10 CENTS**

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.
Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropped off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the limb.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!
RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLMES.

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the November Term of Rowan County Court, as Administrators on the Estate of James Craige, dec'd., hereby request all persons having claims against said Estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay as no indulgence will be given.

ROBERT N. CRAIG, } Adm's.
THOS. CRAIG, }
Rowan Co., November 27, 1836.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at LEXINGTON N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1837.

B. Henry Becker.
C. Absolom Cameron, George Copow, Robert Cox, Samuel Cooper, John R. Cutting.
D. Catherine Day, Isaac Girdy, William Darr.
E. Joseph Evans.
G. Daniel Grubb, William Grimes.
H. Herndon & Coon, William Hargrave, William F. Hubbard, Thomas & Robert Hampton.
L. John Lee.
M. Miss A. C. Mandell.
N. Hiram Rattles, John Richards.
R. Sarah W. Sowe, Michael Smith, William Seaford.

W. Absolom Williams, Jefferson Wilson, John P. Winters, John Ward, Polly Winford.
M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
January 14, 1837. 32.—3w.—

FREE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, January 25, 1837.

Bacon, . . . 12 1/2
Brandy, apple, . . . 28
peach, . . . 45
Butter, . . . 15
Cotton, in seed, . . . 12
clean, . . . 12
Coffee, . . . 15
Corn, . . . 50
Feathers, . . . 30
Flour, . . . 700
Flaxseed, . . . 100
Lard, . . . 100

AT FAYETTEVILLE, January 19, 1837.

Bacon, . . . 16
Brandy, peach, . . . 65
apple, . . . 55
Beeswax, . . . 24
Coffee, . . . 12
Cotton, . . . 12
Corn, . . . 80
Feathers, . . . 150
Flour, . . . 850
Flaxseed, . . . 45

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) January 18, 1836.

Bacon, . . . 18
Brandy, . . . 20
Coffee, . . . 12
Corn, . . . 14
Feathers, . . . 40
Flour, . . . 1250
Flaxseed, . . . 50
Lard, . . . 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) January 21, 1837.

Bacon, . . . 18
Brandy, . . . 20
Coffee, . . . 12
Corn, . . . 14
Feathers, . . . 40
Flour, . . . 1250
Flaxseed, . . . 50
Lard, . . . 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) January 21, 1837.

Bacon, . . . 18
Brandy, . . . 20
Coffee, . . . 12
Corn, . . . 14
Feathers, . . . 40
Flour, . . . 1250
Flaxseed, . . . 50
Lard, . . . 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) January 21, 1837.

Bacon, . . . 18
Brandy, . . . 20
Coffee, . . . 12
Corn, . . . 14
Feathers, . . . 40
Flour, . . . 1250
Flaxseed, . . . 50
Lard, . . . 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) January 21, 1837.

Bacon, . . . 18
Brandy, . . . 20
Coffee, . . . 12
Corn, . . . 14
Feathers, . . . 40
Flour, . . . 1250
Flaxseed, . . . 50
Lard, . . . 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) January 21, 1837.